

**CENTRE OF STUDIES
BUILDING SURVEYING
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING
AND SURVEYING
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**PREVENTION METHODS ON THE LANDSLIDE
HAZARD IN MALAYSIA**

**HAJAR BT NONG AZMAN SHAH
(2009550745)**

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ABSTRACT

This study is focus on landslide issues in Malaysia. Landslide is a common geographical term for the occurrence of natural disaster regarding the Earth's particles and movement. It is well-known over its process that often causes a downward and external of slope-farming materials. Landslide may occur in many forms due to natural and anthropogenic (human) factors. Landslides can create permanently unstable sites that cannot be repaired or developed, and as a result, can cause severe economic and social consequences for families and communities. Human activities disturb large volumes of earth materials during the construction of buildings, roads and other infrastructure, and thus have been a major factor in increases in damage due to slope failures. Population migration pressure may also increase the vulnerability to social and economic consequences. There are various direct methods of preventing landslides. The suitable and most effective prevention method will be discussed.

This dissertation have included seven chapters where discuss overall of the causes, factors, prevention method used, and problems identification. The research data will gather from social workers specifically from The Public Works Department(PWD) and Public Works Institute(IKRAM), Mineral and Geoscience Department Malaysia and Jabatan Kerja Raya, Cawangan Kejuteraan Cerun(JKRCKC). The analysis and finding will be gathers through interview session with the engineer and related individuals. On the whole, the conclusion and recommendations will be provides to support this dissertation.

Keywords: Landslide, slope failures, slope factors, prevention methods

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF CONTENTS	PAGES
DEDICATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
LIST OF TABLES	xvii
LIST OF CHARTS	xix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xxi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xxii

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Recently there have been many occurrences of landslides in Malaysia. Landslides pose a recurrent hazard to human life and livelihood in most parts of the world, especially in some regions that have experienced rapid population and economic growth. Globally, landslides cause billions of ringgits in property damage and thousands of deaths and injuries each year (JKR 2009).

In Malaysia, landslides are the most destructive disaster besides flood. Landslides are rock, earth, or debris flows on slopes due to gravity. While slope is a surface or piece of land that goes up and down or surface due to gravity. It is a geological phenomenon which includes a wide range of ground movement, such as rock falls, deep failure of slopes and shallow debris flows, which can occur in off shore, coastal and on shore environments.

Where the landslides always occur? They usually start on steep hillsides as shallow landslides that liquefy and accelerate to speeds that are typically about 10 miles per hour, but can exceed 35 miles per hour.